



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

week, the following being the principal causes: Malaria, 2; pneumonia, 2; other causes, 5. No contagious diseases reported.

Daiquiri.—Nothing of interest.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ENGLAND.

Report from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *February 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the transactions of the Service at the port of Liverpool, England, during the week ended February 24, 1900:

The health of Liverpool remains good, no case of quarantinable disease being reported. Sixteen vessels cleared for United States ports during the week; of these, 3 were not inspected. One thousand one hundred and forty emigrants were inspected and passed; 153 packages, the effects of 166 Russian emigrants, were disinfected and labeled.

The situation in regard to freight from suspected districts remains unchanged.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, *February 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels have been inspected at this port during the week ended February 24, 1900:

Wednesday, February 21, steamship *Saale*, of the North German Lloyd Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 1 third and 14 first cabin passengers and 2 pieces of large luggage. Saturday, February 24, steamship *New York*, of the American Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 264 steerage and 184 second cabin passengers and 110 large and 267 pieces of small luggage. For this ship I disinfected 9 pieces of luggage, made up, as usual, of bedding.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOBODY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

No unusual death rate among rats and dogs.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, *February 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated February 10, 1900, inclosing an extract from the newspapers relating to plague or other disease here among dogs and rats, and directing me to make inquiries on the subject with a view to ascertaining whether or not there is any special disease among such animals either here or in other parts of Great Britain. In reply, I have the honor to state that immediately on the receipt of your letter I addressed letters to the health, veterinary, and street departments of the principal